# GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
# RURAL DEVELOPMENT
# LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:4898
ANSWERED ON:26.04.2010
PROVISION OF SAFE DRINKING WATER IN RURAL AREAS
Patil Shri C. R.

**Will the Minister of RURAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

(a) whether the Bharat Nirman Programme launched by the Government in 2005, envisaged providing `Safe Drinking Water` to inhabitants in the rural areas of the country by 2009;

(b) if so, the salient features of the programme indicating the State-wise status of implementation thereof at the end of 2009 alongwith the cost budgeted vis-a-vis actually incurred thereunder, year-wise;

(c) the details of the revision, if any, of the programme;

(d) whether Comptroller and Auditor General has reviewed the implementation of the Programme during these years;

(e) if so, the details of observations made, if any, by the Comptroller and Auditor General in this regard; and

(f) the reaction of the Government thereto?

## Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT(MS. AGATHA SANGMA)

(a) to (c): Bharat Nirman, a programme to build rural infrastructure, was launched by the Government of India in 2005.Phase I of the programme was implemented in the period 2005-06 to 2008-09. Phase II is being implemented from 2009-10 to 2011-12. Rural drinking water is one of the six components of Bharat Nirman. During the Bharat Nirman Phase - I period, 55,067 un-covered and about 3.31 lakh slipped-back habitations were to be covered with provisions of drinking water facilities and 2.17 lakh quality-affected habitations were to be addressed for water quality problem. The State-wise status of achievements, funds released and expenditure thereon is annexed. For the remaining years of the 11 Plan, the proposed plan is as follows:

i) Against 55,067 un-covered habitations to be covered during the Bharat Nirman period, 54,440 habitations have been covered during Phase I and the remaining un-covered habitations will be covered by the end of 2011.
ii) Of the quality affected habitations, 52,428 habitations are supplied safe water through completed projects. 1.8 lakh quality affected habitations are to be covered by the end of 2011.
iii) Stress on sustainability of sources to prevent slippages.
iv) Facilitating the transfer of management of water supply projects to the panchayati raj institutions (PRIs).

(d) to (f): The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) has done a Performance Audit of Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) and submitted the Report for the year ended March 2007. The salient recommendations of the CAG Report are:

# Department of Drinking Water Supply (DDWS) should insist on preparation and submission of Annual Action Plans (AAP) in time by the State Government.
# Action for recovery in respect of cases of inadmissible expenditure/diversion of funds may be taken.
# DDWS may direct all State Governments to ensure adequate infrastructure for water testing like laboratories equipped with adequate qualified manpower and equipment.
# State Government should ensure testing of water samples at the stipulated periodicity and also maintain appropriate records of such testing. This may be structured as part of a comprehensive State-wide water quality monitoring programme.
# Requisite number of Field Testing Kits should be procured and distributed to Gram Panchayat level functionaries who should be imparted adequate training, so that the objective of institutionalizing water quality testing at the grass root level is achieved.
# DDWS should ensure that States accord due importance to the sustainability component as suited to their local environment. Further, State Governments should be encouraged to adopt measures for rainwater harvesting, controlling utilization of ground water, studying ground water levels and impact of recharge structures and use of remote sensing and related technologies for such studies, and promoting ground water recharge.
# State Governments may also consider launching localized Information, Education and Communication (IEC) campaigns to promote the urgency of, and need for adopting water conservation and sustainability measures amongst the local population.
# State Governments may be encouraged to carry out independent third-party evaluations of a representative sample of water supply schemes to assess their effectiveness and the level of satisfaction of the local community.
# DDWS may direct States to ensure that Vigilance and Monitoring Committees are constituted and are functional. Further, States

should also set up Special Monitoring and Inspection Units with adequate complement of technically qualified staff.

The recommendations pertaining to States have been forwarded to them for taking corrective action and comments. The recommendations pertaining to the ARWSP have been incorporated in the revised scheme of National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), effective from 01.04.2009.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in the Statement in reply to part (a) to (c) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 4898 due for reply on 26.04.2010.

Bharat Nirman Phase-I, (2005-06 to 2008-09) - Rural Drinking Water Supply, Targets, Achievements, Funds Released and Expenditure

| S.No. | State/UT | Physical (Number of Habitations) | | Financial (Rupees in Crore) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Target | Achievement | Release | Expenditure |
| 1 | ANDHRA PRADESH | 33794 | 36905 | 1223.32 | 1223.32 |
| 2 | ARUNACHAL PRADESH | 3420 | 2925 | 518.26 | 490.79 |
| 3 | ASSAM | 26130 | 47033 | 638.89 | 665.22 |
| 4 | BIHAR | 48373 | 67594 | 905.37 | 536.91 |
| 5 | CHHATTISGARH | 24028 | 35610 | 336.90 | 316.33 |
| 6 | GOA | 6 | 7 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| 7 | GUJARAT | 13142 | 18350 | 843.35 | 830.94 |
| 8 | HARYANA | 2867 | 3421 | 316.36 | 316.36 |
| 9 | HIMACHAL PRADESH | 16199 | 16544 | 547.09 | 549.40 |
| 10 | J & K | 6398 | 4042 | 1196.27 | 991.79 |
| 11 | JHARKHAND | 17393 | 18459 | 264.17 | 220.86 |
| 12 | KARNATAKA | 27435 | 32876 | 1216.46 | 1193.50 |
| 13 | KERALA | 8861 | 13189 | 315.09 | 313.89 |
| 14 | MADHYA PRADESH | 42650 | 44452 | 979.82 | 958.99 |
| 15 | MAHARASHTRA | 33104 | 46910 | 1746.52 | 1561.02 |
| 16 | MANIPUR | 117 | 591 | 134.85 | 111.83 |

17 MEGHALAYA 4752 4085 201.62 209.24

18 MIZORAM 409 547 161.78 145.02

19 NAGALAND 1090 1097 138.73 112.03

20 ORISSA 47154 77280 706.66 695.30

21 PUNJAB 9271 6784 220.69 215.62

22 RAJASTHAN 77052 74955 2384.56 2457.48

23 SIKKIM 857 660 81.72 71.39

24 TAMILNADU 49654 39874 724.22 676.34

25 TRIPURA 7682 8195 173.22 160.67

26 UTTAR PRADESH 24948 34046 1584.90 1447.76

27 UTTARANCHAL 7839 5848 324.05 292.44

28 WEST BENGAL 68692 79933 902.73 889.10

29 A&N ISLANDS 128 120 17.48 35.50

30 D&N HAVELI 60 66 0.00 0.00

31 DAMAN & DIU 0 0 0.00 0.00

32 DELHI 0 0 0.00 0.00

33 LAKSHADWEEP 10 0 0.00 0.00

34 PUDUCHERRY 124 344 0.00 1.00

35 CHANDIGARH 0 0 0.00 0.00

Total 603639 722742 18809.82 17694.80